

**B. & O. S-W.**

BEST LINE AND SERVICE

TO

**FRENCH LICK**

AND

**WEST BADEN****SPRINGS**

DIRECT CONNECTIONS VIA

MITCHELL, IND.

**EXCURSION-TICKETS****GOOD NINETY DAYS,****ON SALE DAILY.**

Descriptive pamphlet of French Lick and West Baden can be had by applying to any Ticket Agent, B. & O. S-W. or writing

O. P. McCARTY,  
General Passenger Agent,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

**WHEEL & CRISTINE**  
**ROUTE**

**Southern Ry.**

—BETWEEN—

**Cincinnati****Chattanooga****Atlanta****Birmingham****Knoxville****Asheville****Mobile****Jacksonville****New Orleans****Shreveport****and****Texas Points**

Double Daily Pullman Service to

**Chattanooga, Atlanta,****Jacksonville, and****New Orleans**

Dining and Observation Cars.

For information and rates address

Chas. W. Zell, D. P. A.,

4th and Race Streets, Cincinnati.

W. A. Garrett, W. C. Hinesworth,

Gen'l Mgr., Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The German Coach Stallion

**Rumor, No. 2921**

The Percheron Draft Stallion

**Parchon No. 29928**

The Standard Bred Stallion

**Squire W., No. 0376**

Will make the season of 1905 at the

farm of T. S. Buntin on Monday,

Tuesday and Wednesday Wm. Polk's

barn in Careytown, O., on Thursday,

and at the S. W. Hiestand livery

barn in Hillsboro, O., on Friday and

Saturday.

Service for German Coach and

Percheron Draft Stallion #20,

Squire W., \$15, to insure a liv-

ing colt.

J. A. WILLIAMS,

Pres. E. Co. D. and C. H. Co.

THOMAS BUNTAIN, Manager.

One Night to Denver

From Chicago and the Central States

and two nights from the Atlantic

Seaboard, on the Colorado Special.

Two fast trains daily via the Chicago,

Union Pacific and North Western

Line, over the only double track rail-

way between Chicago and the Missouri

River. Summer tourist tickets to

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo

and return daily, beginning June 1,

\$30.00 from Chicago. Corresponding

rates from other points. All agents

sell tickets via this line. Send for

maps, booklets, hotel lists, etc. Ad-

dress

N. M. BREEZE, Gen'l Agt., 436 Wal-

nut St., Cincinnati, O.

Miss Skreacher (who is ambitious)—

Now, what course would you pursue if

you had a voice like mine?

Miss Pepper (who is critical)—Well,

dear, I'd try to be resigned and make

the best of things, I think.

Low Rates to Summer Resorts Via

the North-Western Line.

Very low rates in effect daily from

Chicago, with correspondingly low

rates from other points to Geneva,

Waukegan, Green Lake, Devils Lake,

Madison, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac,

Oshkosh, Neenah-Menasha, Eagle

River, Manitowish, St. Paul, Minne-

apolis, Lake Minnetonka, Ashland, Su-

perior, Duluth, Marquette. Return

limit October 31. Frequent fast

through trains. The best of every-

thing. Illustrated booklet "The

Lakes and Summer Resorts of the

Northwest," containing detailed

maps of the lake region, list of hotels

and boarding houses with rates, etc.,

sent on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

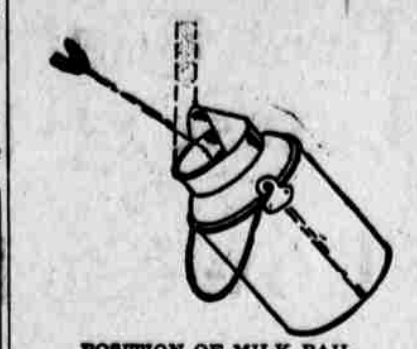
W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., 23 Fifth

Avenue, Chicago.

**THE MILK PAIL.**

How It May Be Handled So as to Keep Out Any Matter Dropping from Cow.

When milk is not to be strained during milking, the sanitary milk pail is best. When such is not done and the milking is done into an open pail it should be held in the position shown in the illustration—that is, sideways, and just as far away from the cow as any matter which may drop off the cow will be sure to clear the pail and fall to the floor. Of course, when the pail gets to be rather full it may have to be held nearer to the cow and in a more vertical position. The Michigan station lays more stress on cleanliness in the stable and of the



POSITION OF MILK PAIL.

cow and milker than on sanitary milk pails. "If the stable is clean and free from dust," says the bulletin, "and the cow properly kept, the milker clean and tidy and the pail sterile the ordinary pail will give nearly as good practical results as the sanitary pail. Thus far sanitary milk pails are not especially successful. This is true, also, of automatic milkers." I may add that more pains are really necessary in the thorough cleaning of the milk pails and other utensils used for milk than are commonly taken. I fully agree with the Michigan station when it says, in the bulletin mentioned, that it is not sufficient to wash out or rinse out a milk pail or any other milk utensil with warm or cold water and a cloth only. A brush is necessary, and it should be used with zeal and with a goodly amount of warm water at first, then it should be followed by a wash with a solution of sal-soda or lime water, or something akin, for the purpose of removing the fat. After this is done the utensils should be thoroughly rinsed with boiling water, then steamed, which will have a tendency to kill all micro-organisms present. The station considers such treatment the least to be done. I leave off the steaming process for want of facilities. It is a good plan, however, where steam is available.

**CALL FOR BETTER COWS.**

What Prof. Eckers Has to Say in Regard to the Profits to Be Realized.

Prof. Eckers, of the Missouri college of agriculture, says: "The milk produced by the average Missouri cow will sell for about \$30 a year, the creamery or when made into first-class butter. A good cow of the dairy breeds will make at least \$50 cash income every year. I have a list of about 50 Missouri farmers who report a cash income of from \$50 to \$100 per cow every year, and these figures do not include the income from the calves and pigs fed on the skim milk."

But, says one, milking is a tremendous task. As a matter of fact, it takes only 60 hours a year, worth about six dollars, to milk a cow six months. "Last year the cash income from the herd at the college farm was \$52.50 a cow for butter sold and \$12.50 per cow for milk, skim milk and calves, making a total income from each cow of \$65. This year the average income from the same source will be over \$100 for the entire herd of 28. These incomes do not come from feeding expensive feeds or excessive feeding. They are not due to fine barns or unusual treatment of any kind. But they are the result of doing the right thing at the right time in the proper way."

**THE CREAM.**

Native cows will respond to good care. One cow needs concentrated foods, another lighter and more bulky foods. Care for those you have in the best way, and get better ones as soon as possible.

It is a good plan to plow them in, then sow the oats and cover with a smoothing barrow.

Men who have graded their herds have often more than doubled their butter product.

When cows are on good spring pasture the condition for the production of milk is about ideal.

The dairy bull should have behind him dam and granddams with good records as milk producers.

No two have the same individuality for the assimilation of food and the manufacture of milk.

To sit down and bemoan one's condition because there are no blooded cows on the farm is nonsense.

One great element of success in dairying is the careful management of the grass lands. Top-dress the meadows.

Be sure to sow a good acreage of peas and oats for early feeding. Prepare the soil well and put the peas in deep—four to six inches.

Borers. Young trees are easily protected from the attacks of borers by using veneer protectors. These protectors can be procured from nurserymen at a cost not to exceed six dollars per 1,000, and they will last for a number of seasons.

Many Names. We have at present a good many names for the same kind of fruit. It is well the national government is taking steps to improve the nomenclature in the direction of simplicity. One name is enough for one variety of fruit.

**DON'T NEGLECT ORCHARD.**

The Time of Year When the Trees Should Have Their Share of Attention.

The time of year is almost at hand to begin work in the orchard. The failure of a fruit crop would disappoint thousands of people, more so than most any other crop of the farm. Many farmers get good varieties of apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry trees, take them home and dig a hole for each and set them in, and that is the last bit of care they get. And more than likely that is the last of the trees, too.

Farmers say it is hard to get an orchard started. A writer in Farmers' Guide claims there are thousands of dollars lost annually by not setting and caring for orchards right. In so doing farmers have trees of all ages, from three to twenty-five years old, in the same orchard. The stock on the farm is allowed to roam at will in the orchard, breaking down and destroying many valuable young trees. Much is also lost by farmers setting trees in fence corners, and giving no cultivation whatever. Suppose we should plant a field of corn and never cultivate it. What could we expect? Just so with the orchard; it needs cultivation.

Good fruit brings good prices at the present time. Set good varieties and take more pains in setting the trees. Never cram the roots down in setting, but go at it right. Go to the forest and get rich soil and use about one-half a wheelbarrow full to each tree. Then get right down and straighten the roots out in their natural shape.

Wash all young trees with soap suds each spring and fall. It will destroy many insects and also keep rabbits and mice from gnawing the trees.

Cultivate the young orchard. Truck crops, such as potatoes, melons, cabbage, etc., can be grown until the trees begin to bear fruit. Then it can be sown to clover. In old orchards plow in April. This the underbrush and water sprouts out pretty well, then plow with the ordinary breaking plow. Seed to wheat or oats, then sow down to grass. Then see what nice fruit you will have. It will pay you ten times over for all your labor.

Wood ashes is a most valuable fertilizer for bearing fruit trees. Therefore, save all ashes and apply one-half gallon around each tree. They tend to check the thrifty growth and help mature the fruit buds. They also harden the wood and the trees are then not so apt to be winter-killed. Then, their application will destroy many insects which burrow in the bark.

There has been much complaint during the past few years about wormy fruit, especially apples. This can be avoided considerably by letting the pigs have the run of the orchard during the summer months to take up all wormy fruit that falls before it is matured. It certainly destroys many millions of eggs deposited therein.

The question is asked: What fruit is most in demand? I would say that the following list most ready market: Apples, peaches and cherries. They are used more than other kinds of fruit. The demand is very great for all these fruits.

If you are going to raise fruit, go at it right. "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Do not put much stable manure around peach trees, as it is injurious to both tree and fruit. If you wish to raise seedling peaches, put the seed in the ground immediately after taken from the fruit. Never let them get dry. The seedling peach is much harder than the grafted or the budded peach and will stand the winter better. Much choicer fruit may be had by thinning the fruit when young by picking out some of the clusters.

The orchard ought to be the most valuable piece of ground on the farm if kept in good condition.

**NOVEL GARDENING WAYS.**

How Cucumbers May Be Successfully Grown from a Barrel—Another Plan.

Secure an ordinary barrel and bore a series of good sized holes a few inches apart close to the bottom. Place it in the center of the spot chosen for your cucumber bed, and fill half full of stable dressing, mixed with hay, straw or leaves and a little dirt.

Plant cucumber seeds in a circle around the barrel about 18 inches away from it. Attach strings to stakes in the ground just inside this circle of seeds, and to the top of the barrel, as the cut shows.

Vines begin to grow, train them up the strings. Every day pour a pail of water into the barrel to force the cucumbers.

Another excellent plan, as outlined by the Farm and Home, is to dig a trench about four feet or longer and two feet wide. Make it about one foot deep and fill half full of stable dressing mixed with a few inches of dirt on top and at frequent intervals during the summer pour water into the trench. Drive stakes into the ground near a little earth. Put corner of the trench and nail narrow strips of board to top of stakes at each end, and lay two or three narrow boards across them. This will make a trellis or framework for the vines to run on. Plant the seeds along the sides of the trench, and when the vines begin to grow train them over the trellis, and you will find it a very easy matter to pick the cucumbers.

Sowing Small Seed. In sowing small seeds, a very simple and useful seed drill for gardeners consists of a bottle, cork and quill. With a gimlet bore a hole in cork, the size of quill. Fill bottle three-quarters full of sand, put your seed in and mix thoroughly, place cork in bottle and you are ready to sow.

Goggles for Spraying. It is a good plan to wear goggles while engaged in spraying fruit trees. Two or three men have had their eyes severely injured lately by accidental squirting of spray liquid.

**SENNACHERIB'S INVASION**

Sunday School Lesson for July 2, 1905

Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—3 Chron. 32-33. Memory Verses 12-13. In connection with the study of the whole of the chapter, see also Isaiah 37:35.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"With us is the Lord our God to help us, and to fight our battles."—3 Chron. 32:6.

TIME.—Probably B. C. 701. PLACE.—Jerusalem. Sennacherib was besieging Sackin and Libnah.

PERSONS.—Sennacherib was king of the southern kingdom. The northern kingdom had ceased to exist. Sennacherib ruled in Assyria, and Tirhath, afterwards king of Egypt, was probably governor of Lower Egypt. Isaiah and Micah were prophets at this period.

Introductory. In the study of the Old Testament, which we take up with the present lesson, we shall in the next six months trace the downfall of Judah, the captivity and the return, and will also review the writing of the major and minor prophets.

The History of Israel, the northern kingdom, we carried to a close in the lessons of last year. Established by Jeroboam in 927 B. C. (revised chronology), it became extinct in 722 B. C., after a troubled existence of a little more than two centuries. It saw 19 kings and nine dynasties, the longest of which, that of Jehu, endured through only five generations. It changed its capital three times—Shechem, Tirzah, Samaria. Seven of its kings reigned but two years or less. Its principal monarchs, Jeroboam, Omri, Ahab, Jehu, and Jeroboam II., had been men whom God could not bless. Ahab's marriage to Jezebel, the unrepentant Tyrian princess, brought countless evils in its train.

Periods of outward prosperity under the strong rulers were marked by deepening idolatry and closed over in bloody civil wars, devastating the land. The great prophets that uttered their bold warnings, Elijah, Elisha, Jonah, Amos and Hosea, were little heeded. Syrian oppression was succeeded by the Assyrian conquest, and the sad history ends with the fall of Samaria, a large part of the people being carried into exile. This story of Israel is one of the most conspicuous examples in the world's annals of the folly of turning from Jehovah to other gods.

The History of Judah, the southern kingdom, through these two centuries in strong contrast to that of Israel. There had been 13 kings, and only a single dynasty. Moreover, the great kings, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Josiah, Uzziah and Hezekiah, under whom Judah enjoyed much prosperity, were all good kings and God-fearing men, and reigned collectively 187 years. Idolatry flourished at times, especially after the foolish marriage of Joram to Athaliah, daughter of Jezebel; but a succession of masterful reformers kept the kingdom measurably true to Jehovah. There was less need of prophets than in Israel, and only one of first rank arose—Isaiah, in the time of Uzziah. Micah prophesied toward the close of this period and possibly Joel. Early in this history the Levites and other pious citizens left Israel for Judah, and greatly strengthened the southern kingdom. Until the fall of Israel that nation was a buffer between Judah and Syria and Assyria, while to the south Egypt was repulsed and Philistia conquered or held at bay. Contrasted, therefore, with Israel, the story of Judah through its first two centuries illustrates the Psalmist's words, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." Alas that the nature of the history was so soon to change.

The Lesson Setting. At the time of our lesson Sennacherib had had a marvellously victorious campaign. Sargon, his father, had conquered the Assyrian empire, and the Assyrian advance were given in the sky, and night after night the watchers on Mount Zion, seeing the glare in the west, must have speculated which of the cities of Judah was being burned.

Sennacherib's own account of this invasion was inscribed upon what is known as the Taylor cylinder, now in the British museum. After an account of his triumphs over Syria, Egypt and Philistia, Sennacherib wrote: "And Hezekiah, the Judahite, who had not submitted to my yoke—46 of his fenced cities, and fortresses, and small towns in their vicinity without number . . . I besieged and took; 200,150 persons, small and great, male and female, horses, mules, asses, camels, large cattle, small cattle, without number, I brought forth from the midst of them, and allotted as spoil. As for himself, like a caged bird in Jerusalem, his capital city, I shut him up. Forts against him I constructed, and any who would be out of the city gate I caused to turn back. . . . Fear of the lustre of my sovereignty overwhelmed him. . . . Thirty talents of gold and 800 talents of silver. . . . great stores of lapis-lazuli couches of ivory. . . . Nineveh, my capital, I made him bring; and for the rendering of the tribute and making homage (he sent his ambassador)."—McCurdy.

Historical Illustrations. "Perhaps the only parallel of which details are known must be sought in the flight of Napoleon from Russia in 1812, in which 30,000 horses perished in a few days, and only 20,000 men, without arms, remained alive, out of the 500,000."—Gelkie.

"It is not without reason, that, in the churches of Moscow, the exultation over the fall of Sennacherib is still read on the anniversary of the retreat of the French from Russia."—Stanley.

Judas Maccabeus recalled the story to his soldiers on the eve of his great battle with Nicanor.

"How can you be so friendly with that awful pawnbroker? Do you like him?"

"No, but I have to put up with him."

Country Subscriber—You print awful lies in your paper. How can you swallow such big yarns?

Country Editor—I have a "patent inside."

Cholly—I have a beastly cold in my head.

Molly—Well, that's something.

**PRESERVE OLD ART.**

A COLONY OF WOOD-CARVERS FIGHT MACHINE INVASION.

Artificers Forced Out of Work by New Invention Join in Constructing Hand-Made Furniture—Add to Work.

Moylan, Pa.—Some persons are still old-fashioned enough to cherish an aversion to an article of furniture that is put together with glue or a piece of wood carving done by a soulless machine that carves as long as the power runs, all the same pattern until the man in charge shifts the design and starts another pattern going. To them it will be welcome news that a colony of skilled workmen, disgusted with the era of machinery in commercial life, has retired to a pretty country spot called Rose Valley, near here, and has there established itself for the purpose of perpetuating the arts and crafts that are threatened with extinction through the deftness of the modern machine.

Ruined themselves, it was not in appropriate for these exponents of decaying arts to select for their future homes and principal workshops a spot which was for the most part in ruins itself. The principal workshop has been erected on the site once occupied by a mill, the dismantled walls of which afford a shelter to the walls of a workshop. Besides this workshop there is an old stone building that has been turned into a pottery, a row of cottages for the workmen and an old-fashioned inn that is known as the Guest house.

All the men at the colony are of foreign birth. Among the skilled wood carvers is James Rigoulet. Here is his story:

"I came to America 21 years ago to make my living as a skilled woodcarver. For several years there was plenty of work at fair wages, with living cheap. Then, one day, a strange machine was brought into the shop and I was asked by the boss to set it going. All I had to do was to follow a pattern already marked out, and a piece of carved wood or what looked like it, was the result. Then I was set to work to teach a new man how to run that machine, and in two weeks the fellow could do it as well as I could, though he had never carved a bit of wood by hand in his life.

"From this time forward we woodcarvers had either to run machines or get what work we could at finishing off and polishing the product of the machines, for it was not long before every shop had them. Of course the machines could do 20 times the amount of work that our hands could do. They turned out so much in excess of the market demand that dull times became frequent and work scarcer.

"This was bad enough, but worse was to follow. About two years ago another kind of machine was invented—just about the time that I came to Rose Valley to live. Now would you believe it? This machine does away with hand carving altogether. It does everything—finishing and polishing included. We woodcarvers have a strong union, but what can the union do for us now? The men say they can't get work—that times are dreadfully dull—but the employers are not finding things dull. The machine kills the man—that's the truth."

It is the belief of the men at Rose Valley that there will always be a demand for hand-wrought articles, and that this demand will more than repay the efforts of the members of the little colony. A pottery is the latest addition to the workshops at Rose Valley.

**FIND PREHISTORIC BONES.**

Excavators Dig Out Bones of Animals Unknown to Science at Dam in Idaho.

Boise, Idaho.—A remarkable find of remains of prehistoric animals has been made near Minidoka, where the government is building a dam across the Snake river. In excavating a channel the engineers cut through 12 feet of lava. Below this is a bed of sand six feet thick and below that another lava flow. The bones were found in the sand.

The skull of a horned animal was found, the horns spreading six feet from tip to tip. While being removed the skull crumbled, but the horns are perfect and resemble those of a musk ox. A tusk three feet long, resembling an elephant's tusk, was also found, and a lower jaw resembling a horse's jaw. The engineer in charge sent some of the specimens to Washington and has been informed that it was impossible to identify them.

Paying Business, This. A Wisconsin preacher is to get a raise of salary because he has become the father of twins. This, together with the proposition to tax Wisconsin bachelors, would seem to indicate that the center of population ought in the natural course of events to establish itself somewhere in the Badger state.

Progress. A Chinaman has been permitted to enter a Missouri prison without having his queue removed. Slowly but surely we are learning to be kind to the yellow race.

The Mint Season. In Kentucky they have found bugs that are full of tiny electric lights. Time to switch off! asserts the New York Herald.

And a Foodless Feed. A German scientist has invented a fireless cookstove. Now let him continue the good work of devising a cookless meal.

Mrs. Hermann—I think the wedding ring is such a lovely type of the true wedded life—a golden thing without any end.

Mr. Batchler—And nothing in it!

"If I'm so horrid, what induced you to marry me?"

"You did!"

"Why is his face wrinkled?"

"From care."

"And why is his coat wrinkled?"

"From carelessness."

Fine trousers. WADE TURNER.

**W. B. CORSETS**

That torturing pressure on the chest and abdomen is absent from W. B. Erect Form and W. B.

**NUFORM**